The Pyongyang Times

No. 32 (729) Weekly Saturday, July 29, 1978 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

After meeting Their Royal Highnesses Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with them

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Meets Foreign Guests

Nepalese Guests

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife on July 20 met Their Royal Highnesses Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and Princess Komal Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah and Their Royal Highnesses Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah and Princess Prekshya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Krishna Raj Aryal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Nepal, and Yadu Nath Khanal, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal to the DPRK, and others.

Also present were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, personage concerned Kil Jae Gyong and So Jong Guk, Korean Ambassador to the Kingdom of Nepal.

The guests delivered the best regards from His Majesty Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal, to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests conveyed a gift to President Kim Il Sung.

On the same day, he gave a luncheon in honour of the guests.

Romanian Folk Art Troupe

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on July 21 met leading members and artists of the Romanian Cununa Carpatilor Folk Art Troupe on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Norica Popescu, head, and other leading members and artists, of the art troupe.

Personage concerned Chang Chol was present there.

Also present was Victor Nanu, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung congratulated the art troupe on its successful performance and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was photographed together with the guests.

Mongolian Ambassador

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife on July 22 met Badamtarin Baldo, Ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to our country, who paid a farewell call on him prior to his return home at the recall of his government, and his wife.

Personage concerned Li Song Hi was present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the ambassador in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

To the Conference of Foreign Ministers of The Non-Aligned Countries

Belgrade

I extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries and the delegates of various countries participating in it on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on my own.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people expect that the present Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade will be an important turning point in tiding over the complicated situation now created within the non-aligned movement, defending the unity of the movement and laying a firm foundation to develop this movement onto a higher stage in the future.

The non-aligned movement has made a positive contribution to giving a strong impetus to the struggle of the peoples of the new-emerging countries against all forms of aggression and intervention and for national liberation and sovereignty, peace and social progress, and to the equitable solution of the important international problems in the interests of the world's people, rejecting the arbitrariness of the imperialists in international relations since it has appeared on the stage of history as a great political force of our times which is embodying the lofty idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

Today the imperialist and dominationist forces are inciting artificially antagonism and enmity and causing conflicts and disputes among the non-aligned countries while being engaged in scramble to draw the new-emerging countries into the sphere of their domination by alienating and dividing them everywhere in the world and are more desperately manoeuvring to split and disorganize the non-aligned movement than ever before.

The present situation urgently demands that the non-aligned countries take appropriate measures to prevent the division of the non-aligned movement and strengthen its unity and solidarity.

We consider that, above all, it is necessary for all the non-aligned countries to form a broad joint front on the principles of holding fast to independence and refraining from interfering in other's internal affairs by firmly safeguarding the intrinsic traditions and identities of the non-aligned movement, and to exert concerted efforts to frustrate the manoeuvres of division, disorganization and scramble by all forms of foreign dominating forces.

The non-aligned countries should not classify the member countries into opposing groups arguing which nation is progressive and which is not and should make disputes arising among non-aligned countries be solved through negotiations by parties concerned combining organically their national interests with the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole, and not tolerate any foreign forces to interfere and dominate the non-aligned countries.

Only when the non-aligned countries are united can they abolish the old international order fabricated by the imperialists, and be triumphant in the joint struggle for the building of a new, independent and prosperous world free from exploitation and plunder.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a member of the non-aligned movement, will positively struggle in the future, too, as in the past, firmly hand in hand with all other non-aligned countries, to resolutely oppose imperialism, old and neo-colonialism and dominationism, and attain peace and democracy, national independence and social progress, and continue to make every effort to enable the non-aligned movement to carry out satisfactorily its historical mission.

I sincerely wish the present Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries will successfully discuss and resolve the pressing matters raised before the non-aligned movement and thereby surely bear fine fruits in conformity with the trend of the present times advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 24, 1978

TO 15TH OAU ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

Khartum

I offer warm felicitations to the 15th OAU Assembly of the Heads of State and Government and all delegates attending it on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The current assembly held in the significant year marking the 15th anniversary of the foundation of the OAU will be another meaningful occasion in strengthening the unity and cooperation among member states under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

We are convinced that under the present conditions where domination forces of all hues including imperialism are daily intensifying machinations to split and alienate the African countries and pit them against each other, if the countries in this region maintain their traditional non-aligned policy and promote unity on the principle of mutual respect for independence and non-interference in other's internal affairs, they can successfully repulse the plots of the foreign aggressive forces for domination, intervention, split and disorganization and realize the sacred cause of the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

As in the past, so in future, too, the Korean people will firmly stand at the side of the African peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for abolishing the racist regimes in southern Africa and accomplishing the complete liberation and unity of Africa and will actively support and encourage their just struggle.

Believing that the Assembly will greatly contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the African countries as well as accelerating the common cause of the non-aligned countries, I sincerely wish it brilliant successes in its work.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 17, 1978

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland, the national day of the Polish people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Mohamed Anwar el Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the July 23 Revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message of solidarity from Comrade **Samora Moises Machel**, President of the FRELIMO and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the occasion of the "month of struggle for Korea's peaceful reunification".

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gifts

To Mozambican President

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

A report said that on July 13 Comrade Kong Jin Tae, head of the DPRK government economic delegation, on a visit to Mozambique, conveyed to the Mozambican President the film "The Visit to Korea of the Party and Government Delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique Headed by President Samora Moises Machel", sent from President Kim Il Sung.

The head of the delegation also delivered the best regards from President Kim Il Sung to the Mozambican President.

The President said: **I extend my deepest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, my most respected brother and close comrade-in-arms.**

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, my closest brother, is always with our people, the President noted. He repeatedly asked the head of the delegation to convey his militant, revolutionary and fraternal greetings to him.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

To Emperor of Central Africa

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to His Majesty Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa.

On July 14, Kim Gyong Ryon, head of our economic delegation, who was on a visit to that country, delivered the cordial regards to the Emperor from President Kim Il Sung and the film "Visit to Korea of His Majesty Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa".

After inquiring after the health of President Kim Il Sung, the Emperor said:

The friendship and cooperation between the Empire of Central Africa and Korea will be everlasting.

Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, my comrade-in-arms!

Long live the Korean people!

I wish for the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung good health and long life.

The bridge of friendship built between the two countries will be eternal even if the sky is overturned and all things on earth are submerged underground and it can never be destroyed by any force of science and atomic bomb. Because this friendship has taken deep roots in our hearts.

ON THE OCCASION OF 30TH ANNIV. OF DPRK

"Second National Meeting of Japanese Teachers For the Study of the Juche Idea" Held in Osaka

The "Second National Meeting of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea" celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on July 9 in Toyonaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

It was attended by representatives of teachers in Tokyo, Hokkaido and 25 prefectures and members of societies for the study of the Juche idea in Japan, more than 300 in all.

The meeting unanimously adopted amid an enthusiastic applause a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

An opening address was made by Higashitani Toshio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Osaka Teachers Union and representative of the "Society for the Study of the Juche Idea" of Osaka teachers.

Saying that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has won a shining victory in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, he warmly greeted the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

He noted that the movement supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country is gaining in scope not only in Japan but throughout the world.

Recalling that activities for studying and grasping the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have further deepened and developed on a world-wide scale, he said:

Activities for studying the Juche idea are being conducted on a broad scale among the Japanese teachers, too, who support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and do efforts for the strengthening of friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples.

This is evidenced by the fact that the "First Symposium on the Juche Idea" of Japanese teachers took place last year and the "Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea" of Japanese teachers was formed, he noted.

Then, he called upon those present at the meeting to promote the study of the Juche idea and exert efforts for the successful convocation of the Second World Conference on Korea's Reunification.

The meeting was addressed by Shimomura Teruo, Mayor of Toyonaka, Osaka Prefecture, and Sin Sang Dae, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryon, who attended the meeting as guests.

Introduced at the meeting were messages of greetings from the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Japanese personages of various circles and societies for the study of the Juche idea in various local areas.

Pak Sang Duk, Director of the Democratic National Education Institute of Korean University, gave a lecture at the meeting on the subject "On 'Theses on Socialist Education'."

Then reports were made by Akita Daihachi, Chairman of the Kadoma City Teachers Union, Osaka Prefecture; Yamanaka Masakazu, Member of the "Society for the Study of the Juche Idea" of Tokyo teachers; and Yokobori Shoichi, General Secretary of the Chiba High School Teachers Union and Member of the Chiba "Society for the Study of the Juche Idea", on the respective subjects "Let Us Study 'Theses on Socialist Education'", "How to Study 'Theses on Socialist Education'?" and "On 'the Methods of Socialist Education'."

Ishikawa Genpei, Director of the General Affairs Department of the Okinawa Prefectural Teachers Union, made a special report under the title "Okinawa and Korea".

The special report was followed by reports on the activities of local Korean affairs institutes including the Kawasaki "Korean Affairs Institute".

Officials of the "Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea" of Japanese teachers were elected and an appeal was adopted at the meeting.

Princes Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah of Kingdom of Nepal Visit Korea

At the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Their Royal Highnesses Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and Princess Komal Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah and Their Royal Highnesses Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah and Princess Prekshya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal were in the DPRK from July 18 to 22.

On the 18th, thousands of working people turned out to the Pyongyang Airport to welcome the friendly envoys of the Nepalese people, carrying flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers. The airport was just like a sea of flowers.

The guests were greeted at the airport by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and his wife, Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi and his wife and personages concerned.

A welcoming ceremony took place at the airport.

During their sojourn in Korea, the guests were received warmly and cordially everywhere.

On the 20th, the great leader of our Patry and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife met the guests from Nepal and gave a luncheon in honour of them.

On the 19th, the guests from the Kingdom of Nepal visited historic Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood.

While attentively listening to an explanation about the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they saw historical relics.

The guests also visited the Red Flag Mangyongdae School of Revolution, the Pyongyang Metro, the Rihyon Pumping Station in Pyongyang, the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. Some members inspected the Pyongyang Needlework Institute and the Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery.

They went to South Hamgyong Province to inspect the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and the Ryongsong Machine Plant in Hamhung, an industrial city.

Through their visits, they could see the brilliant achievements scored by the Korean people in the revolution and construction and congratulated the workers on their successes in their work.

The guests were invited to see the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" and a performance given by the members of the art circle groups of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

At the end of each performance, Their Royal Highnesses Princes and Princesses, accompanied by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, mounted the stage and presented a floral basket to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance and had a photograph taken with them.

On the 18th, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture to welcome the Nepalese guests.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk spoke first at the banquet.

Warmly welcoming the visit of the Nepalese guests to our country, he said that the Nepalese people, under the energetic leadership of the respected His Majesty Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal, made great successes in the efforts for the autonomous development and prosperity of the country, overcoming all difficulties and hardships.

He continued:

"We highly appreciate the efforts of Their Royal Highnesses Prince Gyanendra and Prince Dhirendra for progress and prosperity of Nepal.

"The Korean people rejoice as they would at their own at the achievements scored by the Nepalese people in their efforts to defend the sovereignty of the country and build a peaceable, prosperous and powerful country and heartily wish you great success in your future work."

He was followed by His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra.

Saying that he was very happy to note that the Korean people are moving forward under the dynamic leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung in the task of national development, he continued:

"We understand the Korean people's aspiration for independence, national unify and above all peaceful reunification. We support these noble objectives of the Korean people to be masters of their own destiny without any external interference, and have no doubt that the desire of the Korean people to be united in independence and national unity will ultimately be fulfilled.

The recent visit of the Nepalese guests to our country was an important event which wrote a glorious page in the annals of friendship between Korea and Nepal, the member states of the non-aligned movement.

The friendship between Korea and Nepal will further develop in the future.

Working people in Hamhung give a red-carpet welcome to Their Royal Highnesses Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal

Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Countries Opens

GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG'S MESSAGE OF GREETINGS CONVEYED

On July 25, the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries opened in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, amidst the great attention of the peoples of non-aligned countries and progressive peoples throughout the world.

The conference was attended by 74 foreign ministers including Ho Dam, DPRK Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was heading our delegation, and 85 delegations of member states of the non-aligned movement led by 11 high-ranking officials.

Also attending the conference were representatives from 20 countries, liberation movements and international organizations as observers and delegates from seven countries as guests.

Following an opening address, President Tito delivered a congratulatory speech.

A message of greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was conveyed to the conference.

The message was greeted with prolonged loud applause.

Those present at the conference said to our delegation that President Kim Il Sung's message was very encouraging and expressed their thanks for this excellent message.

At the conference, Comrade Ho Dam delivered a congratulatory speech on behalf of non-aligned countries in the Asian region.

He pointed out:

A little while ago we heard with deep emotion the speech delivered by Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a founder of the non-aligned movement and the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people.

This speech greatly inspired all of us and will powerfully encourage the current conference towards unity and cooperation.

Expressing thanks to President Tito for making the conference more significant through his splendid speech, he continued:

For his distinguished exploits performed for the development of the non-aligned movement, Comrade Tito is highly respected not only by the Yugoslav people but also by the people of non-aligned countries and the people of the countries of the new-emerging forces, and his name is directly linked up with the glorious path traversed by the non-aligned movement, along with all the landmarks of the modern history of Yugoslavia.

The government and the people of Yugoslavia are invariably maintaining independence and implementing the non-alignment policy in foreign relations, thereby greatly contributing to the common cause of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is a a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time which appeared on the stage of history as an independent political force, reflecting the powerful trend of independence.

Seventeen years ago our movement started its historic advance here in Belgrade. Ever since it grew in scope and intensity, opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism, defending independence and adhering to the ideals and principles of the non-aligned movement.

Today we gathered here again in Belgrade, the land of historical significance, with a sincere desire to reaffirm the ideas and principles of the non-aligned movement and achieve the unity and cohesion of our movement.

I express the conviction that if we make joint efforts, displaying the spirit of unity and cooperation, we can successfully carry on the discussion of the items placed on the agenda of the conference, take practical and effective measures for the development of our movement and powerfully demonstrate the vitality of the non-aligned movement to the world once again.

In conclusion he sincerely wished the conference a success.

Delegates of non-aligned countries in the African, Latin American and European regions also made congratulatory speeches.

The conference will discuss important international problems—strengthening of the unity and cohesion among the non-aligned countries, liquidation of all remnants of colonialism, establishment of a new international economic order, peaceful settlement of disputes between non-aligned countries, etc.

Unity of Non-Aligned Movement Is Firm Guarantee for Victory Of the Cause of Anti-Imperialism And Independence

The non-aligned movement represents the lofty ideal of anti-imperialism and independence and opposes all forms of aggression, plunder and domination and inequality. That is why this movement inevitably meets the resistance of the imperialists and colonialists who seek to dominate and subjugate others and need exploitation and plunder by nature.

If they are united, the non-aligned countries can smash the resistance of the imperialists and old and new colonialists and accomplish the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The present situation makes it incumbent upon the non-aligned countries to achieve a more solid unity than ever before.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The present situation urgently demands that the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries, form a united front against the imperialist, old and new colonialist and dominationist forces and intensify the common struggle to frustrate their splitting and disintegrating acts and scramble."

The sphere of influence of imperialism and colonialism has been markedly narrowed by the growth and strengthening of the non-aligned movement and the intensification of the people's struggle against imperialism and for independence. The imperialist policy of plunder is hit hard by the struggle of the non-aligned countries for defending their natural resources and building an independent national economy.

To save themselves from the position, the reactionary forces of imperialism are putting up the signboard of "peace", "friendship" and "aid" with a louder noise, while stepping up behind it naked aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres.

Taking the policy of split and estrangement as an important component of their counter-revolutionary strategy, they try to disintegrate the non-aligned movement.

Under such circumstances, if the non-aligned countries fail to unite and smash the machinations of the forces of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism for division, disintegration and scramble, this may bring about very dangerous consequences.

Only when they unite, can the non-aligned countries successfully build a new life and victoriously carry on the struggle to destroy the old international economic order, an important means of exploitation and plunder for the imperialists and colonialists.

An important thing in realizing the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries is to adhere to the principle of independence.

Only by upholding this principle can they achieve unity and solidarity on a truly equal and firm basis and be true to the ideal of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned countries should not be drawn into the scramble of foreign aggressor forces for sphere of influence but heighten vigilance against the manoeuvres of the forces of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism for division and disintegration.

The differences and disputes among the non-aligned countries are problems arising among friends who are struggling jointly to attain a common goal.

They should be settled through consultation on the principle of organically combining the national interests with the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole and strengthening its unity.

Only then, can they prevent the expansion of the differences and disputes and smoothly solve them, achieve the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries and take concerted action in carrying out the common cause.

Even if they have a temporary economic difficulty, the non-aligned countries should not be lured by the "aid" of the imperialists which is something in the nature of causing illness and then administering medicine. It is important to see the danger of strings attached to the "aid".

If they strengthen economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs, they can tide over the present temporary economic difficulty and achieve economic independence without relying on big powers.

The commonness of the past position and the present struggle of the peoples of the non-aligned countries constitutes a firm basis for uniting them as one and ensuring their unity of action in the struggle for a common goal.

The differences in system, political view and religious belief can never be an obstacle to these countries in advancing hand in hand under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. If the non-aligned countries unite and wage a collective joint struggle, they can emerge victorious. If they are dispersed, they may be smashed one by one.

They should form a united front and smash the manoeuvres of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism for division, disintegration and scramble. Herein lies a guarantee for developing and strengthening the non-aligned movement and accelerating the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Hong Hwan Gi

Invincible Is Heroic Korean People's Army

by Lieut. Gen. Chon Mun Uk

Our people are now carrying on a "100-day battle" to celebrate the 30th birthday of our Republic as a grand festival of glory. Under these grandiose circumstances they mark the significant day of July 27 — the day when they, together with the Korean People's Army, crushed the US imperialist armed invaders and their stooges and won a shining victory in the Fatherland Liberation War 25 years ago.

On this occasion, the peace lovers the world over are lifting up their louder voices in solidarity with the righteous struggle of the Korean people to force the US troops out of south Korea and reunify the country peacefully.

This greatly inspires our people who have risen up for the realization of their national cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The historic triumph in the Fatherland Liberation War was a clear demonstration of the inexhaustible vitality of our Republic and the people's democratic system and the invincible strength of our people who had become masters of the country."

The Fatherland Liberation War of our people was a just national-liberation war for repelling US imperialist aggression and defending the country's freedom and independence and a severe class war against the US imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces, their accomplices. At the same time, it was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle, the struggle waged against the US-led imperialist allied forces of the world.

After lighting the fuze to a war, the US imperialists, in an attempt to realize their aggressive ambition, rushed to the Korean front a huge armed force over two million strong, including the main force of their ground, naval and air forces equipped with up-to-date technology plus mercenary soldiers of 15 of their satellite countries and south Korean puppet troops. They sent vast quantities of combat technical equipment and resorted to such barbarous ways and means as to be without precedent in war history. Thus they made desperate efforts to strangle at its birth our Republic which was only two years old.

Our people and the People's Army, however, frustrated US imperialist armed invasion and honourably defended the country's sovereignty and national dignity under the well-advised guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist.

In the raging battlefields, men and officers of the Korean People's Army fought gallantly, fully ready to sacrifice their youth and lives for the country and people, keeping deep in their minds the order of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung **"Don't yield even an inch of land to the enemy!"** and singing aloud "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

The people in the rear went on with wartime production with the same vigour as displayed by combatants embattled on heights and ensured a timely supply of weapons, ammunition and other war supplies to the front. In the enemy-occupied areas, guerrilla warfare was launched, which came as a heavy blow to the enemy.

At the front and in the rear, in the air and on the sea, our people and People's Army warriors exhibited mass heroism and unexcelled self-sacrificing spirit, filled with an ardent love for the country and a burning hatred against the enemy.

In face of the indomitable will and the heroic power of the Korean people and the People's Army, the enemy's attempts all burst like bubbles—"scorched earth tactics", "attacks in waves", "Christmas General Offensive" intended to occupy the northern half of the Republic through "blitz" attack, "Summer and Autumn Offensives" and "New Offensive", a last-minute manoeuvre.

During the war the enemy lost over 1,567,000 effectives including more than 405,000 US troops and an enormous amount of combat technical equipment and war supplies including more than 12,200 aircraft and knelt down before the Korean people.

The triumph of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a splendid victory of the Juche-oriented military thought and strategy and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his superb art of command; it was a triumph of the revolutionary people who carve out their destinies in an independent and creative manner and the heroic revolutionary army men who fight devotedly for their great leader, for their country and people.

This victory has clearly shown that no force can conquer a people who, taking their destinies firmly into their own hands, have risen up for the freedom and independence of the country and for progress under the leadership of the great leader and the revolutionary party.

By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people creditably safeguarded the country and the revolutionary power, started the US imperialists on the skids and opened a new stage in the development of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle.

After the war our Party and the Government of the Republic always held that the question of national reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles and by peaceful means without any outside interference and put forward time and again the most fair and realistic proposals for reunification.

Due to the machinations of the partitionists at home and abroad, however, none of our proposals have been effected and tensions still persist between the north and the south of Korea.

Under the guise of "troop withdrawal" the US war-like elements are beefing up their naval and air forces and puppet armed forces in south Korea and are reinforcing their equipment by introducing nuclear weapons and other new-type weapons. On the other hand, they are staging boisterous military exercises in succession against us, giving themselves up to nuclear blackmail.

The Japanese reactionary forces are also hampering the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, while actively partaking in the US imperialists' policy of Korean aggression.

In a bid to realize their avaricious desire for long-term office, the south Korean puppet clique even go on foreign tour and cling to sycophantic diplomacy, talking glibly about "simultaneous entry into the UN" and "cross recognition" on a script of "two Koreas" plot written by the US imperialists, and they beseech the permanent occupation of south Korea by US imperialism, even offering bribes to their master.

While intensifying fascist repression, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are arresting, imprisoning and murdering patriots and democrats in south Korea fighting for the democratization of society and national reunification. On the other hand, they are hard at work to "complete preparations for action", increasing armaments and adding spurs to the militarization of the economy with the backing of their master.

Owing to the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets who are instigated by them, a grave obstacle has been created in the way of national reunification and dark clouds of war are again hanging low over our country.

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must deport themselves with discretion.

If they stick to their policy of division and war instead of drawing lessons from the ignominious defeat they sustained in the past Korean war and from the reverses they suffered in the subsequent reckless provocations, they will surely meet with a more disgraceful setback and ruin.

The US imperialists must renounce their aggressive designs on Korea and quit south Korea without delay, taking along all their aggressor troops and lethal weapons.

Our people are no longer the Korean people of yesterday.

Today our country has the invincible power of the people and the revolutionary armed forces that established a strong socialist state under the wise leadership of the great leader. The international prestige and authority of our Republic are rising ever higher and the ranks of international supporters and sympathizers for our revolution are growing as the days go by.

Only victory and glory are in store for our people and People's Army who are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, rallied close around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

DPRK—30 YEARS

Flowering People's Life

Purchasing power is daily increasing (at the Ryongrim village)

Oguk Cooperative Farm, Anak county. This village is favourably compared with a town

All the working people are regularly examined by the doctors

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The elimination of exploitation and oppression and the rapid development of the economy and culture have resulted in the continuous improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people."

Under his wise guidance, our country, once a backward colony, now ranks among advanced countries of the world in the national income. It has become a people's paradise where every one is equally well off.

Increasing Living Allowances

In our country where sovereign power resides with the people and the means of production are under the ownership of the people, the fruits of labour are wholly directed to the promotion of the well-being of the working people.

The per-capita national income surpassed the 1,000 dollar mark by far already in 1974.

Living allowances of factory and office workers rose on seven occasions in the postwar years alone and increased by an average of 31.5 per cent in 1970.

During the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976) the real income of factory and office workers rose 1.7 times again.

The living standard of our farmers has also been improved remarkably thanks to the marked rise in agricultural production. During the period between 1963 and 1974, the average income of each farm household increased 2.4 times in grain and 2.7 times in cash.

In 1977 the average per-household share rose to 110 per cent in grain and 104 per cent in cash as compared with 1976.

The living standard of our farmers at present is much higher than that of former well-to-do middle peasants. Now there is almost no difference between workers and farmers in their living standard.

Additional Benefits

Our working people receive additional benefits from the state, the benefits greater than their living allowances.

The state purchases rice, the staple food, from the farmers for 62 *chon* per kilogram and supplies it to factory and office workers for 8 *chon*, a price next to nothing.

The state supplies students and children with clothes in every season at a very cheap price.

Houses are built at state expense and allotted to workers and office employees for a price as to be almost free. Peasants are supplied with dwellings free of charge.

Urban multi-storied apartments for 414,000 family units and rural modern houses for 472,000 family units were constructed during the Six-Year Plan.

Our working people enjoy the benefits of free medical care. And under the most superior free educational system, they have no worry about the education of their children.

Our working people spend their holidays at state expense at rest homes and health resorts set up at scenic spots and in other places.

They are entitled to a paid vacation of 14-28 days a year.

Women are given a 77-day maternity leave. Supportless old men and children are protected by the state.

The state provides old folks and temporarily disabled working people with appropriate subsidies every month.

After the war the Government of the Republic cut down the prices of consumer goods several times to increase the real income of the working people. In 1974 the prices of over 21,800 kinds of manufactured goods including fabrics, knitwear goods, footwear and daily necessaries were lowered by 30 per cent on an average, 50 per cent at the maximum.

The Government of the Republic completely abolished agricultural tax-in-kind between 1964-66 and in 1974 totally abolished the taxation system, a legacy of old society, for the first time in the world.

Our country envisages a 1.9-fold increase in the national income than now in the near future.

Pak Sun Chon

People Live Long In Good Health

Nothing is more precious than people under our system. We must protect the lives of people and further promote their health by developing public health.

KIM IL SUNG

About a Lighthouse Keeper

It occurred in a small island village on the West Sea of Korea two years ago.

Li Chun Uk, lighthouse keeper of the Chamae islands, contracted a serious disease one day in August that year. His life was momentarily threatened.

He was sent to the clinic of the island village. But proper measures for treatment were infeasible there. It was a critical moment when the hope of his recovery could not but be relinquished. Innumerable radio waves flowed between the island and the shore to rescue a patient's life, a plane took off and three speedboats started simultaneously for the island to bring him. In the meantime, in the hospital competent doctors were gathered together for the patient and full preparations made for first-aid treatment.

At last the patient whose life was weighed on the scales of death was recovered.

Li Chun Uk regained his health and left the hospital, blessed by all around him. Choking down hot tears, he told them:

"Is there anyone else so happy as I? I am reborn under the warm care of the fatherly leader, the benefactor of us all."

Average Life Span:73

Let's carry the memory way back to the past when our people had no state power, with the country deprived of by the Japanese imperialists. In those days, many people, once they were taken ill, had to breathe their last, cursing the vexatious world, because they could not afford even a dose of medicine.

An investigation result of scholars showed that the toll of natural death from senility out of 100 dead was fewer than two. At that time, doctorless myon (sub-county) made up 65 per cent and the number of those who died by contagions diseases amounted to hundreds of thousands every year.

But now our people receive all forms of free medical services under the advanced socialist public health system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Besides, the section doctor system, an advanced system of medical care, is enforced. Doctors conduct medical check-up and inoculation regularly in the sections under their charge.

During the Six-Year Plan period (1971-76) the number of hospitals increased 2.8 times and that of hospital beds 1.5 times and the networks of hospitals were distributed in better harmony. And clinics in rural villages were developed into hospitals and modernly-furnished children's wards set up.

Indeed, our people live in happiness, enjoying longevity free from worries about medical care. In this country, wherever people live and work, there are hospitals and doctors as well as good pharmacies and medical appliances factories which develop along independent lines.

Thus, the mortality of the population in our country has been lowered to one-fourth as against the pre-liberation years and the average life span of the people has reached 73 years, or nearly double the figure before liberation.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period (1978-84) the number of prophylactic and therapeutic cabinets will increase 1.3 times and that of hospital beds more than 1.2 times; city and county public hospitals will be better equipped as general hospitals with all specialized departments; and specialized hospitals, preventive hospitals and maternity homes will be built more and medical instruments and facilities modernized still further.

Sin Sang Ryul

Taesongsan Recreation Ground

Mt. Taesong is situated at some distance from the centre of Pyongyang.

The mountain consisting of six hills such as Ulji, Changsu and Kuksa is thickly clothed with evergreen trees. Lake Michon, carp pond and other lakes are also to be seen there.

Also visible there in abundance are historic relics and remains of the Koguryo dynasty (1st Century B.C.—668 A.D.) known as a powerful state in the East for its high standard of culture.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his profound solicitude, Mt. Taesong, scenic and time-honoured, has turned into a large recreation ground.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has instructed:

"We should unearth and restore the relics on Mt. Taesong and build a zoo and a botanical garden there and thus lay out a recreation ground to be proud of in the world."

Even in the thick of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950—July 1953) the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who dedicates his all to the revolutionary cause of the people's freedom and happiness thrashed out a plan to lay out a public recreation ground on Mt. Taesong. After the war he visited there in person time and again and took necessary steps to carry it through, indicating the clear orientation and ways for the construction of the recreation ground.

Thus a modernly-furnished Taesongsan recreation ground came into being in a short space of time.

This recreation ground covers a broad area of more than 2,000 *chongbo* (hectare) and has a cemetery of revolutionary martyrs, a zoo, a botanical garden, a playground and various facilities.

At the top of the Chujak Hill you can command a panoramic view of the magnificent city of Pyongyang stretched out on both banks of the quietly flowing Taedong River. There is the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs where lie the remains of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who were boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the sacred struggle for the people's freedom and liberation. Here the visitors, moved with a deep feeling of respect for the revolutionary forerunners, resolve to live and fight as they did.

The site of the Anhak Palace, the Royal Palace of Koguryo, and the site of the Taesongsan castle and other relics on Mt. Taesong serve as the materials showing the history and cultural traditions of our people.

The Central Zoo situated in the entrance to the recreation ground is characterized by park-like setting. It is a favourite place of entertainment and education for children and youth and the working people.

The modernly-equipped animal pits are placed in the order of fishes, Amphibia, reptiles, birds, beasts, arranged according to the zoological system of classification so that one can see the fundamental concepts about the evolution of animals.

The Central Botanical Garden covers a broad space of more than 250 *chongbo*.

This garden is divided into the garden of flowering plants, the garden of medicinal plants, the section for vegetation resources, the garden of fruit trees, the garden of classified plants, the arboretum, experimental plots, the sapling raising ground. Thousands of kinds of plants are growing in this botanical garden. Also to be seen here are large hothouses, a plant museum and a botanical institute.

What is conspicuous in the Taesongsan Recreation Ground is the playground. The jet coaster running along the 1,500-metre long tracks, the astro-fighter, the flume ride and other modern recreation facilities not only provide enjoyment and recreation but also toughen the bodies and minds of young people.

Besides, in the recreation ground there are parks, a swimming-pool, a boating-ground and diverse public service facilities.

This recreation ground is not only the cultural recreation ground of the working people but also has a great significance as a place for ideological education and the diffusion of scientific knowledge.

Metro and bus services are available as far as the recreation ground from the city and sight-seeing buses go round along the 16-kilometre long circuit within the recreation ground.

People of the capital and other parts of the country as well as foreign tourists enjoy their holiday in this recreation ground.

Kim Mun Ho

Enjoying a holiday at the Taesongsan Recreation Ground. Their faces beam with boundless happiness and joy of living and working in the embrace of the grateful Republic

Camping hardens their bodies and minds and enlarges their intellectual horizon

Juvenile Corps Members Go Camping

The Songdowon Central Juvenile Corps Camp on the beach of Wonsan, a port city of culture and rest, is a hive of activity these days.

It received this year's first batch of campers on April 15.

At this camp built under the care of President Kim Il Sung, Juvenile Corps members spend joyous days in the sea and the mountain, in the playground and club according to their tastes.

The camp furnished with sports and cultural facilities has accommodations for more than 400 campers.

Upwards of 5,000 Juvenile Corps members enjoy camping there every year at state expense.

Juvenile Corps camps and recreation centres for children have been built at old revolutionary battlefields and scenic spots such as Songdowon, Mt. Myohyang, Sokam and Sokhu.

Every year tens of thousands of Juvenile Corps members spend their holidays in these camps.

Sports CULTURE Sports CULTURE

Junior Girls' Volleyball Matches among Socialist Countries

The International Junior Girls' Volleyball Matches among Socialist Countries began in Pyongyang from July 23.

The game between the home team (A) and the Bulgarian team

Participated in the matches are the teams from the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, Viet Nam, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, the USSR and the home teams (A and B).

In the first-day match which was held after the opening ceremony, the home team (A) defeated the Bulgarian team 3-0 and Czechoslovak girls outscored the Hungarian counterparts 3-1 in the A group league tournament. And in the B group league tournament, the Polish team beat the Viet Nam team 3-0 and the USSR team won the game with the home team (B) by the score of 3-0.

The games will last until July 30.

Instrumental concert performed by the students of Kim Hyong Jik Normal College

Nat'l Amateur Art Circle Members' Festival Held

A national amateur art circle members' festival opened in Anju on July 16. It was arranged to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The festival was participated in by those selected from among the members of provincial art circles of workers, agricultural workers and students. It presented colourful items including story-telling, song, dance and instrumental music.

The Chongjin municipal and North Hwanghae provincial combined art circles gave performances on the first day.

The themes put on the stage were based on the brilliant traditions of our people's government established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great changes that have taken place in the political and moral qualities of our people under the banner of our Republic established and led by him, and the fruitful labour of the working people and their happy life.

US IMPERIALISM MUST NOT FORGET HISTORICAL LESSON

People's Army men celebrating victory in the war

Anti-Imperialist, Anti-US Struggle Is Triumphing

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"In the Korean war, the US imperialists suffered an ignominious military defeat for the first time in the history of the United States; this meant the beginning of a downward path for US imperialism. With the serious wounds received in this war still unhealed, the US imperialists have a new and continual gauntlet of the revolutionary peoples of the world to run, and they are now sinking deeper into a morass of ruin."

In the Korean war the myth about the "mightiness" of the US imperialists was shattered to smithereens.

The US imperialists who claimed that they had suffered no setback in one hundred and scores of wars were brought to their knees before the Korean people for the first time. With the Korean war as a turning-point, the US imperialists went downhill and there started a new age of national liberation struggle, a new stage of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle for entombing imperialism and colonialism on a world scale.

The people's struggle for freedom, independence and progress was unfolded more vigorously and the ruling system of imperialism and colonialism came to crumble beyond retrieve.

In the sacred struggle to beat back the US imperialists and Lon Nol puppet clique the Kampuchean people, displaying unparalleled bravery, inflicted political, military and moral defeat upon the enemy and won their complete liberation on April 17, 1975.

Following that, the people of Viet Nam liberated South Viet Nam and put an end to the protracted US imperialist war of aggression. The Laotian people completely ended the imperialists' colonial rule and feudal monarchism.

Indeed, the historic triumph of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea in the anti-US, national-salvation struggle humbled the pride of the US imperialists again and further precipitated their decay and ruin.

Flames of anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle are fierce in Africa, too, and independent states are appearing one after another.

Algeria which had raised the torch of anti-imperialist, anti-colonial armed struggle for the first time on the African continent brought the imperialists into submission and won national independence in 1962, after putting up an armed struggle for 7 years and 4 months.

Mozambique and Angola also brought colonial rule to an end and won national independence at the cost of their blood.

In 1960, "a year of Africa", 17 countries in Africa extricated themselves from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism.

Ever since the Korean war scores of countries won their independence in Africa.

The peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and Azania who could not gain their independence yet are now holding higher the banner of freedom and independence with the active support and encouragement of the African people and the progressive people the world over.

In Latin America, once a "quiet backyard" for the US imperialists, the people of Cuba rose in arms and dealt a heavy blow at the US imperialists.

By winning a brilliant victory in their life-and-death struggle—"motherland or death"—the Cuban people shook the colonial rule of US imperialism to its very foundation in the Western Hemisphere and are now building socialism under the very nose of US imperialism.

More than 20 years have passed since the US imperialists took their first step down the road to ruin in the Korean war. During this period, the US-led imperialist forces have been falling into decay and ruin and the once oppressed and humiliated people of Asia, Africa and Latin America have taken their place on the stage of history as its masters.

The time has gone never to return when the imperialists, brandishing their bayonets, could shout commands to the world's people and hold sway over the destinies of the people of other countries.

No force can stave off the vigorous forward movement against imperialism and for independence.

Yun Hae Ik

Aggressors Crushed

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The heroic struggle waged by the Korean people for three years in defence of the country's freedom and independence against the US imperialist armed invaders ended in victory for us. The US imperialist aggressors suffered an ignominious defeat in their military adventure to turn our country into their colony and enslave the Korean people."

The US imperialists who had unleashed the Korean war in June 1950 with a fantastic dream of world domination after the Second World War bent the knee before the Korean people in July 1953 after sustaining an irretrievable military, political and moral defeat.

"When we start northward expedition, we will have breakfast in Haeju, lunch in Pyongyang and supper in Sinuiju." (The three cities are situated respectively in the southern, central and northern parts of the DPRK.) This was a vain bluff which the aggressors made repeatedly, like chanting a spell, from the time they set about preparing for the Korean war.

Our Republic was then in its fledgling stage and the People's Army was only two years old as a regular army. Our economic power was still weak.

Having emerged as the boss of imperialism after the Second World War, the US imperialists boasted of being the "strongest", and they mobilized all forces available and left no stone unturned to wipe out our young Republic and conquer the whole of Korea with a single swoop.

They pushed on to the Korean front more than two million strong armed forces including the main force of their ground, naval and air forces plus the south Korean puppet troops and the mercenary soldiers of 15 of their satellite countries. They hurled into the war over 73 million tons of military supplies, or 11 times as much as were expended by the US imperialists during the Pacific War at the time of the Second World War.

The US imperialists dropped an average of 18 bombs per square kilometre over the length and breadth of our country, reducing all towns and villages to heaps of ashes. Notably, the city of Pyongyang where 428,600 or more bombs equivalent to the number of its population of that time showered, was laid in utter ruins.

The aggressors did not hesitate to use even bacteriological and chemical weapons. Between February and March 1952 alone, the US imperialists dropped germ bombs and various substances containing germs for man-killing on 400-odd spots more than 700 times and fired lots of toxic gas shells at the positions of the Korean People's Army on 33 occasions in about 40 days from late February to early April.

However, the numerical and technical superiority vaunted so much by the enemy and the most brutal methods of war could not save the US imperialists from reverse, after all.

The enemy fled from Seoul, centre of aggression, three days after the outbreak of the war, owing to the counterattack of the Korean People's Army. In less than one month, they suffered a debacle rare in their history in Taejon which was called the "last defence line".

MacArthur's "Christmas General Offensive" in 1950, Ridgway's "Summer and Autumn Offensives" in 1951 and Eisenhower's "New Offensive" in 1953 all ended in fiasco, and the US imperialists were finally compelled to sign the Armistice Agreement on the very spot where they ignited the aggressive war.

During the three-year war, the US imperialists lost more than 1,567,000 effectives including their aggressive troops over 405,000 strong and a huge amount of combat technical equipment and war supplies inclusive of more than 12,200 aircraft and 560-odd naval vessels of different types.

As a consequence, the myth about the US imperialists' "mightiness" blew up before the world and their military and technical superiority went totally busted.

Through the Korean war their aggressive nature, savagery, cruelty and corruption were brought to full light, and they sustained an irrevocable setback politically and morally.

This marked the beginning of a downhill turn for the US imperialists and the opening of a new history of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle preannouncing the total collapse of imperialism on the globe.

Today the US imperialists, still occupying south Korea, are dead set on their moves to light the fires of a new war. This is, in the final analysis, a fit of frenzy precipitating their own destruction and nothing more. Should they enkindle the flame of war recklessly, they will suffer a greater reverse and shame.

Li Jip

The myth of the "mightiness" of US imperialism has been blasted in Korea. This is the very end of aggressors

Pak Regime Should Abolish Yusin System and Immediately Resign

"Hanminryon" Issues Statement

The "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" ("Hanminryon"), a united organization of overseas compatriots, had a press conference on July 19 in the office of the Japan Headquarters of Hanmintong (National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and for the Promotion of Unification) and made public a statement that called for launching a world-wide signature-collection campaign to support the "National Union for Democracy" (NUD) which was inaugurated in Seoul on July 5.

The statement branded the Pak dictatorial regime as the enemy of the south Korean people and as the enemy of the democratic forces all over the world who love freedom and peace, the regime that tries to absolutize and perpetuate the one-man dictatorship, intensify the Yusin fascist system and consolidate national division. Then it extended active support to the south Korean people who are steadily and bravely fighting to achieve national dignity, sovereignty and unification in defiance of all sorts of suppressive measures by Pak dictatorship.

Noting that the dynamic struggles being waged in succession in demand of Pak's resignation greatly demonstrated to the world the will of the south Korean people, determined to achieve democracy and unification, the statement greeted with enthusiastic support the NUD which was formed in the course of strenuous struggle launched in search of a light in darkness under complete press gag.

The statement pointed out:

Resolved to fight more actively against the Pak regime and for democracy and unification of the country, closely cooperating with the NUD, Hanminryon holds and appeals:

1. Koreans within and without, unite as one body under the banner of the NUD to establish a system whereby national independence, democracy and civil rights are ensured and to realize the ardent desire of the populace to promote national unification.

1. Overseas Koreans' democratic organizations and compatriots, vigorously conduct a signature-collection campaign for the development of the NUD in their respective regions, transcending the differences of organizations and thoughts.

1. Our struggle, aimed to recover human dignity, is a link in the whole chain of world historically important struggles for the common goal of mankind. Therefore, our struggle is closely related with that of democrats throughout the world. Hence, the inauguration of the NUD, a unified organization to fight against the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime which is attempting at human extermination in south Korea, accords with the desire of the democrats all over the world.

We call upon the international democratic organizations and individual personages that love justice and peace to actively join a signature-collection campaign.

1. We demand that arrested Mun Ik Hwan be released at once and Kim Dae Jung, Kim Ji Ha, Li So Son and other political dissidents be released immediately and unconditionally.

1. We urge the Pak regime to abolish the Yusin system and resign at once.

SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION

★ Colourful functions were arranged here on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland.

A gathering took place in Korea-Poland Friendship Sunchon County on July 19.

On July 18, a friendship meeting was held at Kim Hyong Jik Normal College.

On the same day the DPRK Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a photo exhibition and a film show at the Rakwon Cinema House in Pyongyang.

Earlier, friendship gatherings were also held at the Korean People's Army unit to which Comrade Pak Nam Hyong belongs, the Red Flag Mangyongdae School of Revolution and the Korea-Poland Friendship Changsuwon Cooperative Farm.

★ There was a friendship gathering on July 23 at the Korea-Egypt Friendship Pyongyang Textile Combine on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the July 23 Revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people.

Photo exhibition arranged to mark the 34th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland

Battle for Liberation of Taejon: Model of Modern Encircling Operation

A Visit to Museum of Victorious Fatherland Liberation War

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people humbled the US imperialists who had boasted of being the 'strongest' in the world, exploded the myth about their 'mightiness' and started them on the downgrade."

The Museum of the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War which stands by the Potong River, Pyongyang, has the Taejon Hall with a room showing a panorama that catches visitors' gaze.

Some time ago we had a chance to enter the room.

When we went up the spiral stairs and got to the spectators' stand, it bagan to turn round slowly and our guide explained to us in a sonorous voice:

"This panorama represents a real depiction of the battle for liberation of Taejon which was fought on July 20, 1950."

Unfolded before our eyes as a vivid illustration was the scene of the Taejon liberation battle which shines as a model of a modern encircling operation thanks to the greatness and vitality of the Juche-based military thinking and strategic and tactical line of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The enemy forces who started a surprise attack against the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950, were driven back to Taejon by the powerful counterattack of the Korean People's Army. They proclaimed this city as their "provisional capital", concentrated there huge aggressive armed forces including the US 24th Division which was called an "invincible division" and took up a secure defensive position.

Describing Taejon as a "line of no retreat" and "the last defence line", they blared that they can hold it out for three years unquestionably.

Supreme Commander of the KPA Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, issued an order to the KPA combined units to strike the enemy troops by frontal and flank attacks with swift and nimble action and completely annihilate them through beleaguerment by letting some units advance in the southern direction of Taejon by a detour and intercepting the enemy's retreat.

Upholding with a whole heart the great leader's operational line, the KPA combined units got tank and infantry units to dash into the city of Taejon at dawn on July 20, throwing the enemy forces into discomfiture and benumbing their command system.

The combined KPA units which were then tightening the ring launched a general attack on Taejon with the aid of powerful artillery fire.

Here is what our guide said:

"In that battle our People's Army soldiers fought heroically, indeed. For instance, model combatant Kim Jung Gwon, a member of the Workers' Party, rushed into a transformer substation with a bundle of handgrenades in his arms and set them off, as the assault was curbed by the enemy's electric wire entanglements, and thus opened the route for our army's advance."

A young KPA commander calls his men to a storm charge in the van of the ranks of fighters, brandishing his revolver; a soldier bravely dashes at the enemy, holding a gun at the ready; a young nurse and bugler....

They are ordinary workers, peasants and students of yesterday. Their burning loyalty to the great leader, boundless devotion to the fatherland and the people and unparalleled heroism deeply stir the hearts of visitors.

The panorama vividly shows how the operational line of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung brings forth a brilliant fruit.

Fighters of the People's Army boldly close in upon the enemy from where they lie in ambush; aggressor troops run helter-skelter in a valley, pounded by surprise by the People's Army; a gorge is covered with the enemy's dead bodies; and enemy tanks, armoured cars and artillery pieces are wrecked in heaps...

There appear a scene of people in liberated south Korea who shed tears of gratitude, looking up to a portrait of the great leader; a scene of children there who learn with delight a song from women soldiers of the People's Army...

In the battle for the liberation of Taejon, the People's Army killed, injured or captured over 32,000 effectives of the enemy including Dean, Commander of the US 24th Division, and destroyed or captured huge quantities of combat technical equipment including more than 1,320 tanks and motor vehicles.

The cowardly, hopeless countenance of crafty Dean who was captured alive while trying to make his escape in a shabby soldier uniform, the audacious feature of a young KPA soldier who looks down upon the abominable enemy troops, his face beaming with a smile of victor—this is a miniature symbolizing the miserable end of US imperialism and the revolutionary mettle of the young Korean People's Army.

Leaving the Museum, we became more convinced that just as our army annihilated the US imperialist aggressive troops in Taejon as though killing a rat in a jar, so we will give a wholesale death to any foes and emerge victorious, whenever they pounce upon us.

Yun Jong Ok

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